BUSINESS MOTICES.

EXCELSION !- BERRE & Co., No. 156 ananway -The Fail Fushion for Gentlemen's Hats well troduced by BERRE & Co., on Saturday last, 14th Inst.

MURCH.-The Fall Style of Hats intro-

duced by Muncon is the nestest "touch of the subms" well have seen. I have who "Jave while they live," as the spicure would say.

And serve the pleasures of the prosent day, should call at his subscroom. No. 230 3c-av., and examine it.

koasuth Hungarian Loan.—Being about to quit the United States for Europa, I beg leave to make harves to all whom it may concern, that I have intrasted the general arrangement of the Souds of the Hungarian Loan Fund with a Committee at Philadelphia, covaiding of Dr Thedemann, Nicolas Schmitt, Contrad Liebe tich, ing of Dr Thedemann, Nicolas Schmitt, Contrad Liebe tich, and H. Rosenbeite and Charles Goopp, which is duly an hundred to make the termination and ty receipt for the same; had to make the termination and ty receipt for the same; and on whose behalf off. Nicolas Schmitt, German Cortisand on whose behalf off. Nicolas Schmitt, German Cortisand on whose behalf off. Nicolas Schmitt, German Cortisand of the Michael Callowhillest, and Mr Charles Gospo, posteri, No. 126 North Thirds., or either of them, will not and give their signature.

I therefore request all those (with the exception of the Hungarian Commutate at Sasson) who have been intrasted with such Sende, to pay the proceeds into their hands or return these which are mossely when have been intrasted their recopies, which I left with them for that purpose.

I would further request all those who have received, or might in fourier receive and money or contributions, under whatever form, whether to be put fatto my hands for the Hungarian cause, or for my family, to for ward the same to one or the other of the gentlemen shove named, (if in checks, these to be paid to their order,) who, as members of the end Committee, are by me duly authorized to receive, and, will give in my cance that acknowledgment for the same.

New York, July 17, 1392.

L Kossurn.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE Committee. KOSSUTH HONGARIAN LOAN.-Being

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPAsw. Merchants' Exchange. No. 2, corner of Wall and hismosts. Marine and inland insurance.

Wm. H. Aspinwall,

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY

LETABLERS.—AUTUMN SALES, 1892.—POPULAR GOODS, OPULAR SYSTEM, AND POPULAR PRICES.
We are prepared to great buyers of Dry Goods, Tankes ottons, Carpe ts and Oil Gloths, with a full, new, and com-

We are prepared to greet buyers of Dry Goods, Yankes Notions, Carpe to and Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and complete assortment.

Domestic Goods purchased early, and Foreign Goods arriving by every steamer. Our System is giving universal astisfaction to those who have tested it.

Drass Goods Department.

Just opening a very superiw display of staple Silks and English Dress Goods, comprising: Popilios, Alpacas, Mertno Ciotha, entirely new and choice colors. Also, "Astes of Rosse" stades of plain Moudin De Laines; Persian Clotha, new and beautiful designs; French Merinos and De Laines; all kinds of Woollee, Silk and Merico Snawis, English, Beotch, Krench and Domestic We invite particular attention to our display of the various grades of long and equare Shawis manufactured in this country.

White Goods Department.

The Room devoted to these Goods, and which is under the supervision of David P. Thomas as purchaser and manager, is worthy of a visit of inspection. The array of White Lineas, Cambric Handker, Cambric Handker, Cambric, Jaconeta, Lawas, Luces, Linea Cambric Handker, Cambric, of all qualities—but most particularly would we, in his behalf, invite attention to the line of Embroideries—having had a life's time experience solely in the goods pertaining to this department, the advantages he offers to close buyers, must be examined and tested to be appreciated.

The Purchasers and Managers of the Housery, Carper and Oil, Cloth, Yanker Notions, and Woolen Department, the closest scrutiny and inspection of their goods and prices.

Domestic Goods Department.

Comprises every description of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the styles of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

cluding all the styles of Brown and Bleached Shoctings and Shirtings.

PRINT AND GENCHAM DEFARMENT.

One of the most extensive assortments of these Goods offered to Retailgrs in this country. We only ask an inspection of styles and prices.

Our prices are understaing and uniform—NETT CASH payable in ten days.

We are prepared to grant short accomodation of time, by adding interest and taking paper, payable at Bank.

We shall exhibit, by the aid of travellers, through the country, a full range of Samples of our Goods. Orders sent to us will be filled with promptness and despatch, and forwarded speedily all the winter by the medium of Expresses &c, via Railroads to the extreme North, South, East or West.

Tweedy, Moultons & Plimpton, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JENNINGS & CO's—The reputation acquired by this firm for manufacturing Clothing for general suice, equal to that mide to measure, has given them the command of an immense wholesale trade. Their stock of elegant ready-made Clothing for the Fall is now ready, and they invite to it the sepecial attention of country merchants at present in town. In the principal cities and towns of the East and West—in New-Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, as well as all the interior towns of importance in the South, the beauty and finish, the style and material of their ready-made Dress Coats, Surtours, assis, Overconts, Vests, Pautaloons, &c., have been appreciated and admitted for the last twenty-five years. The assortionest for the fall of 1852 is believed to surposs that of any former year, and to be altogether unprecedented in New York Merchants from the country who desire to give fone and character to their fall stock, and to secure a reputation for keeping a class of garments unequaled in the trade, are invited to examine the reset valety of atyles in the wholesale department of W. T. JENNINGS & Co. of W. T. JENNINGS & Co. No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SHIRT ?- Not a mere covering of the body, two sleeves, so many inches of collar, and a certain allowance of front. No, a Shirt worthy of the name, must fit the form essensially the chost, writer and neck, with perfect exactitude. This is the charm of the elegant Shirts made to order at GREEN'S, No. 1 Aster House.

The most attractive establishment in New-York is that of Haugarwout & Datley, Nos 561 and 563 Broadway. They keep the largest assortment of China, Gas Fixtures, Broazes, &c., &c., to be found in any one store in the world. On the premises, as above, they give employment to one hundred persons, in the beautiful act of palating and gilains China. Free admission to the esinting gaileries at all hours during the day. House in Paris, No.24 Rue de Paradis-peissoniere.

TAXES OF 1852-OFFICE OF RECEIVER TAXES OF 1852—OFFICE OF RECEIVER

OF TAXES, No. 6 New City Hall, Park.—Rate 9670-100.—
Notice is hereby given that the Tax-Backs of the present
year will be epen for payment on the 6th of August next,
and that I will then be prepared to receive the Taxes charged
thereon. All persons paying their Taxes previous to the 1st
of Navember next, will receive a deduction of interest at 7
per cent. per annum, calculated from the time of payment
to the 1st of December next. One per cent will be added
to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December next. Hours
for receiving Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Bankable money only received. Harky Hark, Receiver of Taxes.

N. B.—Persons can have their bills by applying at this
office, and are requested to give full descriptions of their
property; and also to inquire for their Personal Tax, if any.
New York, July 20, 1852

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY .-The Metropolitan will be completed and opened for the reception of cempany Sept. 1. Price of Board, \$2 per day SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

RICH CARPETINGS .-- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received, direct from the European manufactories, per late siriush from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mossic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores salling similar goods.

DAGUEREOTYPES BY BRADY .- The pubile are respectfully invited to examine the Prize pictures at hibited at the World's Fair together with a large collection of the potrixite of most of the distinguished men of our country, at Brant's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, cor. Fulson st.

SINKS EMPTIED IN THE DAY TIME .e New-York Pneumatic Draining and Manufacturing impany are prepared to empty sinks in the daytimo with-t causing any unpleasant effluvia. Sinks and caspools will disin fected by a process used only by this Company-lice, No. 91 Mangin-st.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR .-To prevent its falling off and turning grey, and a most de-lightful article for toilet use—is sold by all principal drug-gists in the world. Price only 25 cents per botale. The rich, soft, slowy appearance given the hair is truly pleasing. E. Thomas Lyon, No. 151 Broadway.

EXPLANATORY CARD.-VAN DEUSEN'S Improved Wahpane, for cale at No. 123 Chambers et., creates fresh and healthy Hair in the place of Baidness; and changes that which is Gray to its original and natural color. Its protessed object is to oradicate Gray Hair, and not to restore it, as some other charcoal preparations promise to do. Verbam Sat. Inquire for the Original Improved Wahpane.

HAIR DYING .- GRISTADORO'S EXCELSIon Liquid Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the mo-ment it is applied, without injury to the hair or exim. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, emitting no had odor, improving the texture and conferring elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sold at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Realp establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Private room for applying the dye.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated to all pacts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupse can surely be culted. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-et. Copy the address—bowers of imitations.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally eclebrated is Gouraup's Medicated Scop for suring plumples freekles, sait rheam; she worms, setter, eallowmen, tan, roughness, he Pondre Subtile up rocts hairfrom any part of the body. Liquid Rouga, Lift, White and Hair Glom, at 67 Walker-st, near Stroadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Oliston Hall, No. 131 Nameu-st., New York, and No. 162 Washington et., Boston.

I will give orders for WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE to all persons wishing to test its mighty powers in subdating pain of any kind, and return all moneys deposited with me for it if it falls to produce Ease, dieep, Appetite, Cheerfainess and Strength Luwis Meallo, Hatter, No. 416 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE BEDRUGS .-A WORD TO THE DEDBUGS.

Pleab polacining demotis, we dread you no more, We can now sleep in peace, if we couldn't before; In Lyon's famed Powder breish we have gut; For such Powder there a pleasure in paying the shot. We sprinkle the insects and quickly they die, Whether art, moth, or bedoug, or cockreach or fly. So success to E. Lyon, our thanks are his due, Buy no Powder but his it alone is the true; And if rate and mice you are anxious to kill, You can sweep the whole brood off by means of his pill.

Lyon's Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1872.

WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina. The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-Harreburgh and Jersey City for 12; cents per week, payable to the earriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1252 contains the complete rate for President in 1844 and 1848. For mis at this office. Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Saittmore, at Sur-

For Culifornia. We shall issue on FRIDAY MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Deak on Friday Morning. Price,

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN.

SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career, including the
Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages, on fine paper—is ready at The Tribune office this morning. Proc. \$2 Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3

cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for under 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post Office Department re-

fuse to send without prepayment of postage.

Also,
SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwell-ings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$1½ per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cask inflexibly.

If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added

EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend—By Horace Gree-LEY—being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and sup-porting the Whig party: A large and fur pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$12 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents

singly.

If ordered to be sent by Mail 1 cent each for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

Congress .- In Senate, a message was received from the President, declining, for weighty geasons, to comply with the call of that body for information upon the Sandwich Islands Annexation question. Mr. Seward offered a resolution Commissioner to those Islands to institute a negotiation for their acquisition by the United States. The resolution lies over. The Saut Canal again came up, and, by a curious Congressional association of ideas, led to a discussion of the card published some time since, in which several such Democrats as Truman Smith give their reasons for not supporting the Loco-Foco nominee. and some other matters equally important to the mining interests of the Lake Superior regions. The amendment making the number of acres granted for the Canal 750,000 was adopted, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, Mr. Disney finished his speech in favor of making the Wheeling Bridge a postroute, and was followed by Mr. Curtis, until the close of the morning hour, on the other side. The bill granting ten millions of acres of public lands to the States for the support of insane persons passed by a vote of 98 to 51; the Yeas and Nays will be found in the proper column. After some unimportant business the Naval Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and led to a spirited discussion and to a passage at arms between Mr. Mann, of Mass., and Mr. Polk, of Tenn., upon—the subject of Slavery.

By TELEGRAPH .- We have still contradictory reports in relation to Capt. Marcy and his command, but the last dispatch favors the idea that he is safe. We have further commercial and maritime news by the Canada. From Auburn, meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. From Macon, Ga., an account of the Union Convention. From Washington, that Lorenzo Burrows will no doubt accept the Post-Office Department, in case Judge Hall's nomination is confirmed. There is a paragraph from the East up-on the Fisheries, &c. &c.

A SOUTHERN ROORBACK. We read and enjoyed the following brilliant effort of some fertile imagination, warmed into intense activity by the beams of a Southern sun, on its first appearance, some weeks ago. We did not clearly understand whether the writer supposed himself in earnest or not, but presumed the joke entirely too broad to be taken for anything but a joke by the great mass even of Southern readers. But it was eagerly snatched up as a godsend by the Pierce organs at the South, from The Union to The Floridian; and The Richmond Enquirer, finding that it took, displayed it in capitals directly under its Editorial head, and has kept it there down to its issue of Monday-the last which has reached us. We give the story in full, that our readers may have some adequate conception of the diameter of the Southern gullet on this subject of Northern interference with Slavery :

MEETING IN ACCOMAC, VA.—THRILLING DIA-LOGUE.—A gentleman of Snow Hill, Somerest County, Ma, who has just returned from a visit to Accome County, Va., gives us, says The Baltimore Argus, an in-teresting account of a joint Democratic and Whig meeting in Mr. Whee's District. That able and distin-

rulahed Democrat spoke elequently for about four hours. He was replied to by Mr. Mapp, a Whig elector and member of the Legislature, who charged Franklin Pierce with being identified with Free Solism and Abolifloniam, and cave for his authority The Omnord Democrat and Monochater Democrat. He had been in New-Hampshire some two years ago, and heard speeches from John F. Hale and Gen Pierce. Mr. What took the stand and rebutted the charges most successfully, and made Mr. Mapp acknowledge that Franklin Pierce was not what those Abolition Waig papers (although called Democrat) represented him to be. The following called Democrat) represented him to be. The following thilling dialogue took place:

Mr. What — Were you in New Hampshire two years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak and say in his speech, that "As mould keed an army to march upon the South, and put down Storey?"

Mr. Mapp — I was there, heard Mr. Hale speak, and say that you state.

say what you state.

Mr. Wise - Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to

Mr. Wise—Did you not hear Franklin Pierse reply to this, and say—"If Hale should head an army to march on the South, he had first to march were his (Pierce's) dead body, for he would head an army to oppose him?

Mr. Mapp—I did
You can imagine, says our correspondent, the feeling which this reply edicited. The court house rang with shouts of applause, repeated again and again Mr. Wise then requested his opponent to state the facts again, which he did to an almost breathless widthory. "Jen. Pierce did say (slapping his hand upon his breat,) that Hale would have to pass over his dead body before he marched upon the South."

New which here this scene was really.

-Now whether this scene was really got up by Wise, and played off by the help of some counterfeit Whig. or whether "a gentleman of Snow Hill, Somerset County, Md." made it up out of whole cloth, we do not decide. As Wise used to boast when in Congress that no newspaper was published in his District, it is possible that he did let off this ingenious display of Loco-Foco pyrotechny for partisan effect, confident that the Eastern Shore spectators would never detect the illusion. If so, the unlucky presence and amazing greenness of the 'gentleman from Snow Hill' has led to an exposure which can hardly fail of marring the effect of the Captain of the Tyler Guard's future performances. He will hardly be able to make real lightning

Mr. Hale, finding this ridiculous story current under his very nose, recently addressed a note to The Union exposing its falsehood. He had no discussion with Frank Pierce two years ago, nor at any time within six years; the only time they have spoken together since they were on opposite sides was in 1845, and then nothing occurred at all resembling the above Roorback. He asks those who won't believe his assurance on this subject to write to Gen. Pierce about it.

of geese-wings hereafter.

One might suppose that so ridiculous a fabrication as the above would, as soon as knocked in the head, be consigned to oblivion. But no! The Union hangs on to it! The Richmond Enquirer still parades it at its Editorial head! Hear them!

"We do not understand from the statement of Mr. Mopp, that Gen. Pierce was present at the time at which Mr. Hale is reported as having made the remark attributed to him. But when it came to the ears of Gen. Pierce, ke, doubtless, might have replied that "If Hale should head an army to march on the South, he would have to march over his dead body.

[Union, copied by Enquirer.

Is not this rich? Is not the retailing of such chaff worthy of a great country, a great contest and a great cause? How must Political Discussion enlighten and instruct the Southern people when such are its themes and resources?

"FALSE TABLES."

We are unhappy in not being able to accommodate our phraseology to the tender sensibilities of our neighbors. The Post is grieved that we should use the term British free trade to designate the system | the creation of foreign debt, The Journal | can never be redressed. of its Manchester friends who desire to compel the planters of the Union to make all their exchanges in their single market, that they may fix the prices of the cotton they buy and of the cloth they give in exchange for it. The Journal is shocked that we should use the term "false tables" to designate a collection of figures, one of whose objects is that of proving that we were highly prosperous in the time of the revenue tariff of 1840-42, when we had not credit abroad for a single dollar, and quite the reverse in 1845-6 when we were paying up our back debts, and rapidly retrieving the credit we had lost in the period of British free trade. It insists that its figures are all correct, but we never said they were otherwise. We object to its tables and not to its figures.

Among those tables we particularized that referring to the period of the tariff of 1846, in which 1842-3 was given as a year, although containing only nine months, and made to figure most disadvantageously by the side of 1841-2 a year of twelve monthsthe latter being given as a year of British free trade, and the former as one of protection. In reply to this, The Journal informs its readers that an asterisk (*) had been inserted with a view to give a note of explanation which unfortunately was omitted-as, we regret to say, were many other notes that might have enabled them to arrive at a correct understanding of its facts. We have looked in vain in its table for an * to the year 1832-3, placed by The Journal under the compromise, whereas that act was not passed until March, 1833, and did not commence to take effect until Jan. 1834. Now, unless we are greatly in error, we could find in the files of The Journal a claim set forth for this indentical year, that the great increase of its trade was due to the fact that the tariff of 1832 had shown a strong tendency toward free trade in reducing duties upon tea, coffee, and various other articles, unaccompanied, however, by any statement that the protection afforded by the tariff of 1828 had been followed by so great an increase of foreign trade as to render it absolutely necessary to abolish the duties upon almost all the articles that did not enter into competition with our own productions. Now, however, this year is set down to the compromise, to add in proving that under protection our imports have exceeded our exports in amount-and yet The Journal well

knows that the principle of protection was re-

pudiated by the compromise tariff, and that almost from the time it came into effect the building of furnaces and mills was at an end, the consequence of which was that we were thrown upon the British monopoly for our supplies of cloth and of iron. It is a year that has been used by various British free traders to prove both sides of their question-the beauties of free trade and the disadvantages of protection. Again, we have looked in vain for an

to the period of the tariff of 1828, as reference to a note explaining that during the unprosperous times of American free trade, we paid off forty-two millions of public debt, most of which was owned abroad, and vet such an explanation would seem to be very necessary in an article specially devoted to the question whether the foreign debt did or did not increase more rapidly under free trade than under protection. The very years in which this enormous sum was paid are made to figure in The Journal's tables as those in which we must have contracted a debt of fifty-four millions-such having been the excess of imports over exports.

Further, we have looked to the year 1846-'47, and have looked in vain for an " referring to an explanation of the fact that the tariff of 1846 did not take effect until almost the close of the year, which, if not belonging to the tariff of 1842, certainly did not belong to its successor. Protection at home and famine abroad made it a good year, and our neighbors could scarcely be expected to omit appropriating it for the use of their Manchester and Birmingham

Neither have we been able to discover an * referring to any note explaining that although the imports and exports of 1846-51 appear to balance, we had sent abroad a hundred-as stated by The Times-a hundred and twenty millions of stocks and bonds, the chief part of which had been required for the payment of interest on the debt which accumulated against us in the period when every year was bringing us nearer to perfect British free trade, and when every prudent man knew that to invest his means in the building of a mill a furnace was certain to be followed by the total loss of the amount invested. We are now, however, informed that the existence of that vast foreign debt was due to protection, and that protection led to the export of specie and the explosion of banks, as only two-fifths of the excess over 20 per cent, had been reduced in 1837. Our neighbors have undertaken to prove that excess of importation takes place when duties are high, and that the corrective is applied when duties are low, and yet were we to search their files we should, we think, find it there stated that the prices of our produce are lowered by protection because under high duties we cannot take from foreigners as much as will pay for what they desire to take from us. It would be well if they would make their arguments of one day correspond in some small degree with those of another.

Anxious to prove that protection leads to thus suppresses the fact that under the highly protective tariff of 1828, we paid off forty millions of our public debt, chiefly held abroad-and that under that of 1842 we resumed the payment of interest on the foreign debt due by States and Corporations, that had become bankrupt in 1842. Further, it suppresses the fact that that foreign debt began to be contracted after protection had been repudiated at the command of South Carolina, and continued to be contracted until Corporations and States, and almost the Nation itself, became bankrupt. And last, though not least, it not only suppresses the fact that we have sent to Europe since the passage of the act of 1846, more than a hundred millions of stocks and bonds, but it publishes tables for the purpose of proving that our exports have exceeded our imports in value, to the extent of sixteen millions, to which must, of course, be added for the profits of our shipping at least fifty millions, thus bringing Europe in debt to us at least sixty millions on the business of these British free trade years. When we pay off our debts, it proves that we must have gone in debt. and when we sell bonds by tens and twenties of millions, it proves that we must do so In mere wantonness, because other na-

tions must be running in debt to us. We have charged upon The Journal the publication of " false tables," and now leave it to our readers to decide if we have or have not made good our charge. We certainly feel no disposition to withdraw it. The object of the article now before us was that of deceiving the readers of that paper into a belief that, under protection, we did contract foreign debt, and that under British free trade we did not-that, under protection in 1832 and 1846, we were not prosperous, and that under free trade in 1841-2 we were—that, under protection foreign trade declined, while under British free trade it grew-no one of which things can be established by tables fairly and honorably constructed.

In reference to the closing paragraph of The Journal on the subject of "civility." we have to say that we could differ long withour neighbors on any abstract question of political economy without saying a word that could be deemed unkind; but when they undertake to furnish tables the object of which is to prove that to be true which we and all around us know to be otherwise, and the purpose of which is to maintain a system that we know to be detrimental to | Politics of the Country.

the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to the power of the nation, we shall not he sitate to speak of the effort in the terms we think it merits. If The Journal continues to assert that we have done it injustice, we would ask it to prove even a single one of its assertions now before us. in the following words:

"Since that period [1846-7] as much has probably been paid to European bondholders as has been received of zew loads."

If it cannot do this, we are inclined to think that it will have itself to admit the truth of our charge against it.

From NORTH CAROLINA, yesterday's reports are unfavorable, and the Opposition now confidently claim the Legis-

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH

on New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic

Emancipation will be issued in pamphlet form at this office this morning-Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, and 2 cents singly. The rolling fire of blackguardism and calumny which that Speech has drawn from the Pierce journals proves to us that it hit the mark and is doing good. Mr. Robinson has patiently and thoroughly exposed the principal falsehoods which had gained currency on this subject: 1. That the failure hitherto to expunge the anti-Catholic Test from the New-Hampshire Constitution has been owing to the requisition of a two-thirds cote to amend the said Constitution. That requisition has never exerted the least influence over the matter. The change required has been twice directly submitted to the People of New-Hampshire, and in both cases negatived by a clear majority. 2. That he 'Democracy' of New-Hampshire would have abolished this Test ere this, but for the combined hostility of the Whigs and Abolitionists. Mr. Robinson analyzes the vote and shows that this story (started by Vice-president Dallas) is contrary to the truth. 3. That Franklin Pierce took a leading and earnest part in the effort to repeal the Test. Mr. Robinson shows that this was not so-that Mr. Pierce did not speak in Convention on this question till after it had been in effect decided and then but incidentally and briefly; and that, even after being warned by one defeat that there was much anti Catholic bigotry and proscription lurking among the People of New-Hampshire, he made no zealous and adequate effort to secure a favorable result on the second trial.-So far, we believe Mr. Robinson's speech is unanswerable unless such gross falsehoods as calling him an Orangeman, 'enemy of Catholics,' 'scavenger of The Tribune,' &c., be an answer. We never intimated nor suggested to him the making of any researches or publication on the subject; and he has for months had no connection whatever with The Tribune. When last employed on it for a few weeks, he cut the connection and refused to work for us longer because we disapproved of some harsh strictures he had put into our columns on the last festive doings of the English (St. George's) Society of our City, which he deemed lisrespectful to Ireland and Irishmen, though we id not .- It really won't answer any purpose to call Robinson an Orangeman-there are too many people who know-him .- He has been away frem the City for the last ten days-when he returns his enemies will be apt to hear from him.

Hon. JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio, is ikely to be the new Postmaster-General. He is thoroughly capable and worthy; but does this choice imply that Mr. Conwin is going out? We shall hardly have two Members of the Cabinet from Ohio and none from the great Middle States.

-We deeply regret the President's mistake in filling Judge McKinley's seat on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Bradford, we doubt not is deserving and qualified; but the man for the place, beyond all controversy, is ARTHUR F. HOP KINS, of Alabama. We fear the wrong now done

The Spiritual Telegraph, No. 15 contains the following 'Spiritual Fact,' which (Mr. Rufus Elmer testifies) recently occurred in

Springfield, Mass .: "A keeper of a public house in this vicinity, becoming convinced of spiritual intercourse by the development of a medium in his own family, was directed by the 'sounds' to 'stop selling liquor, and send his children to Sabbath school'—and he OREYED!"

-Whether the 'spirit' who made these 'sounds was in the body or out of the body! we can't tell, (any more than St. Paul could in a case personal to himself) but we are very sure it is not an evil spirit. Good 'spirit,' please try it on some of our rumsellers-the more the better. Can't you 'put it to' the whole Six Thousand!

The Telegraph has accounts of 'Spiritual Manifestations' in Virginia, in California, &c., besides two messages from GEO. WASHINGTON, in which the communicator thinks those acquainted with Washington's peculiar style will be able to detect it. We hate to betray ignorance on that head, but we have not been able to 'detect' as aforesaid.

THOMAS JEFFERSON also raps bid us to hold on to the Union, saying 'Better permit one evil than destroy all that is good.' Sound advice, certainly but ought the votaries of 'one evil' to keep poking it into the nose, mouth and eyes of people who want to keep clear of it? We should like to be favored with Mr. Jefferson's opinion on that point,

The Telegraph informs us that Rev. C. H. Harvey, whose ' Defense of Spiritual Manisfestations' we recently noticed, has since been suspended from the Methodist Ministry for the ensuing year on account of that publication. As Mr. H. is indisputably honest in the premises, and a humble, pious Christian, we consider this suspension ill-judged and mischievous. It will make no converts from his novel views, but probably many to

The Telegraph seems to us the most rational and sensible among 'Spiritual' journals, and we always read it over with interest. (C. Partridge, No. 3 Courtland-street. \$14 per annum.

Democratic Triumph in California.

The late arrivals from California bring the intelligence of a Democratic triumph in that State, by the election of majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Thus it appears that Scott's name has been as powerless to conjune with upon the far-off coast of the Pacific as upon that of the Atlantic, where the public print has been from day to day thousandly astronomy. the racinc as upon that of the Atlantic, where the pubile mind has been from day to day thoroughly astounded
by such new derelopments concerning his political opinions as to produce the profound conviction that he has
sought political distinction, not by a steady adherence
to a fixed policy, but by often identifying himself with
factions that have passed a way with the passions that
gave them birth, being regarded now but as a school
boy's tale, the wonder of an hour. [Union.

We find the above Editorial in yesterday's Umon, the 'National organ' of Slave Democracy As there has been no State Election in California this year, and the news of Gen. Scott's nomination had not been received there at the date of our last advices, we feel bound to withdraw our opposition to the Congressional Printing Bill. It is hard to see the Treasury so glaringly plundered of a Quarter of a Million by the party which is trying to get into power by clamoring for Retreachment; but, rather than have the People bewildered by such stupidities, let the leaders steal the money and hire an Editor who I nows something of the

Mr. Seward's Speech-Mr. Webster-Me

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1802 The speech of Mr. SEWAAD in the See. ate, yesterday, on the Fishery deficulties, was a masterly effort, and conceded by all whom I has beard speak of it to evince the ripest statement ship, the most enlarged and conservative view, and a thorough knowledge of the subject. It is moreover due to say, that it was prepared unit the duadvantages of sickness and want of time. In place of comments I send you by this mail the earliest copy of the speech itself, and which will be tall its own story. best tell its own story.

Soon after the conclusion of the speech, Gor, SEWARD received a note from DANIEL WEBSTER in acknowledgment of the des use of his diplomacy and of the policy of the Administration, and containing also the warmest commendation of its success and effect—which, he says, he understand from all quarters "was marked and impression."

The passage of MERRIWETHER's resolution of inquiry into the amount and objects of the moneye respectively paid to Generals SCOTT and PIRRER. has disgusted many of the respectable Democrats. among whom I could name Gen. SHIFLDS, Mc CLEMENS, Com. STOCKTON and others. Gorane CLEMENS. Com. STOCKTON and others. Governed Jones moved to amend the resolution, by requires to be stated, also, the amount of service which each has rendered, which was voted down. History has done that for Gen. Scott has still no favors to ask of the men who abetted and aided in the wicked and wanton plans to destroy him while in Mexico; but places himself before the people whose firesides ne has defended for forty years, at the expense of his own comforts, and at the peril of his life. The British bullets which he the peril of his life. The British bullets which he carries in his body speak eloquently against his

The Union, the sole organ of the Democracy has been sold-or, in the more classical style of the metropolis, 'hivec'-by a bit of satire containing a large amount of truth, published in the form of a card. The Union discovers in this card a copy of which was sent to Gen. PIERCE, Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchasas, Mr. Vas Bures, Judge Douglas, and other Democratic petriarche and pretenders to Federal Democracy) "a fisgrant attempt to defraud the people of this country of heir right of intelligent suffrage on the mome-tous issues now before them." It produced the greatest excitement among "the party" is and out of Congress for the first day; but the city in

now caim! Gov. (now Senator) Joses, of Tennessee, has the misfortune of having a couple of semi-name-sakes in Congress, and what is worse, being co-much better known in the country than they, is obliged often to hear their sins. For instance, one of them opposes the election of a Chaplain to Congress, and immediately the Loco Foco and Loco-Foco-religious press of Tennessee tee us with abuse of the Governor, and calls on Congress to expel such an abominable infidet.

Presently Mr. G. W. Jones knocks down a gen-

the man in the Pension Office, and again the Loco-Foco press of the country rings with abuse of the Governor.

After which Mr. Jones is charged with some-

thing else in private circles, and again the Gover-nor is denounced as a scoundrel for whom the halter would be too good. Governor James C. Jones, of Tennessee, is a

gentlemen, and an honest man, and as much above the reach of his unjust abusers as they are be-neath his notice. Yours, Kornen.

The 'Free-Soll' Nominations. PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 13, 1852. To the Editor of the Tribune: I was a quiet, but close and attentive observer of the proceedings of the Abolition Convention, which adjourned last night in this city. I watched its currents and counter-currents, penetrated its secret springs of action, unobserved, and made myself acquainted with the marterwheel which controlled its movements. I came here sanguine that Principle, Democracy and Truth would govern its councils and and mate its objects. Here, at least, I expected that knavery and demagoguism would be strang-ers. I had no doubt but the Convention would as

out the wise advice of The National Era in its selection of candidates, and choose men who would represent the great Anti-Slavery cause truly, and at the same time bear hardest arginst that party least friendly to Freedom. Such is the dictate of both common honesty and common ense. But the Convention acted exactly on the reverse of this principle, and sought to accomplish as much incidental evil as possible! It was not long before I discovered that quite a number of active, working members of the Convention were full-blooded Pierce and King Loco-Focos! and were exhausting every effort to secure the nomination of Mr. HALE for the Presidency. They strenuously urged upon Free Soil Loco-Focos and Free-Soilers of the Giddings stripe, that asless HALE was nominated, and run, the prospects of Frank. Pierce were utterly ship wrecked in Ohio and Indiana, and the election of Gen. Scott, and success of the Whigs rendered morally certain It was demonstrated that if HALE was permitted to decline, and Senator CHASE nominated in his stead, he would take 5,000 more Democratic votes in Ohio than any other man that could be rusthat the nomination of CHASE was equivalent a surrender of the Buckeye State to Gen. Scott It was shown to the wire-pullers of the Com tion that Senator HALE was exceedingly popular with the rank and file of the Wnig party in of the Western States, and in Pennsylvania, he was hated by the same class of veter is the Loco-Foco ranks; and, therefore, of all men be would make the best cat's-paw that could be run

to defeat Gen. Scorr, under the pretease of promoting the cause of "God and Liberty." The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, whose deadly and intense hate of the Whig party is well known took an exceedingly active part in urging upon Delegates to nominate Mr. HALE, without paying the slightest heed to that gentlemen's positive de clination,-assuring them that, if once non means would be adopted to make him stick(?) JOHN C. VAUGHN, of The Cleveland True Demorat, the organ of the party in Ohio, took the course of Giddings, used the same argument, and gave the same assurances. When you are in-formed that half the Delegates to the Convention came from Messrs. Giddings and Vareus's Cosgressional Districts, and were trained and in structed beforehand, you will not be much surprised at the sequel, that must necessarily follow such machinery. The chief object of Gibbines in forcing the nomination upon Mr. Hale, is to ontinue the split in the Whig party of Northern Ohio, that he may go back to Congress, and Mr. VAUGHS is equally interested to keep up the unfortunate division in our ranks that he may be abled to support his sheet upon the turbid waters of faction. Your readers now have the secret motives that influence the extraordinary coads of those two men.

Mr. HALE's emphatic letter of declination never read to the Convention. Every attempts have it read was instantly choked down. Is understood that a second letter, still more sive than the first, had been received, yest afternoon, by a Delegate, but it was

suppressed from the Convention. I will not detail to you the prima facie poor ings of the Convention—that you have seen got by telegeaph and newspaper. I ded on with the facts that transpired behind the teins, in the green-room, where the wireses a focus, and where business is cut and Perhaps a more sincere or worse duped to men never convened in these United States the great bulk of those who composed the